

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 24

September 1947

PART IV  
SOCIAL

T A B L E   O F   C O N T E N T S

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SECTION 1  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

1. There was a moderate rise in dysentery in the flooded Kanto region. Suspected cases were isolated and given specific sulfonamide treatment.

A typhoid immunization program was undertaken in inundated areas.

2. More than 120,000,000 cubic centimeters of new triple typhoid vaccine (strain 58) were produced by 15 September and completely distributed shortly thereafter as part of the national typhoid and paratyphoid immunization program. Priority was given to prefectures affected by summer floods and those having the highest incidence rates.

3. From 1 August to mid-September 140 suspected cases of Japanese B encephalitis were reported from Kochi, Ehime and Kagawa Prefectures on Shikoku and Okayama Prefecture on Honshu. Four cases in Kochi Prefecture were confirmed by serological examination.

4. A commission sent from the United States to study ekiri (children's dysentery) found that the disease is a manifestation of bacillary dysentery and that characteristic convulsions are caused by reduction of blood calcium. Fatality is reduced by early adequate treatment with calcium and appropriate sulfonamides.

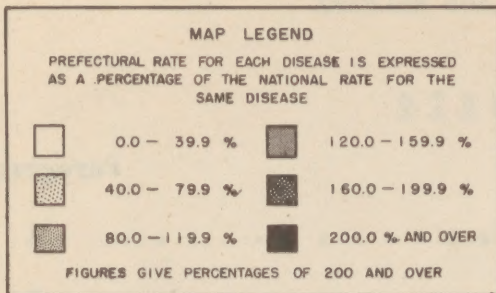
5. Amoebic dysentery, typhoid, paratyphoid and malaria increased in incidence in August, dysentery leading with an incidence rate of 231.7 per 100,000 population.

The number of dysentery and typhoid cases declined during late August.

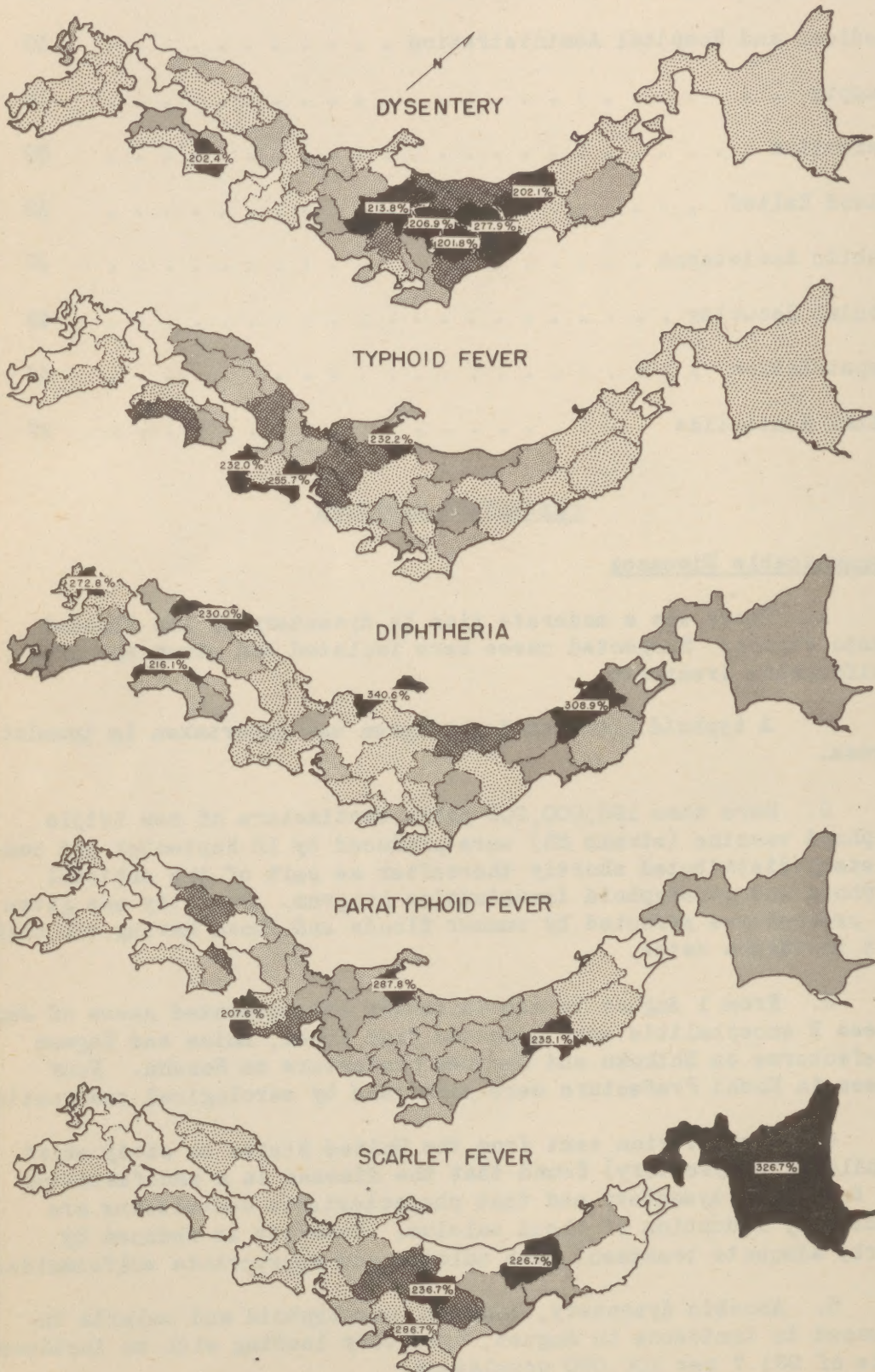


# ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · AUGUST 1947



DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE/100,000 / ANNUM		
	AUGUST 1947	AUGUST 1946	AUGUST 1945
DYSENTERY	231.7	404.4	475.8
TYPHOID FEVER	51.0	86.6	123.0
DIPHTHERIA	18.0	36.7	56.9
PARATYPHOID FEVER	13.1	19.9	21.2
SCARLET FEVER	3.0	2.0	2.3
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	3.0	1.7	1.2
TYPHUS	0.5	2.9	1.8
SMALLPOX	0.03	0.6	1.8
MALARIA	30.3	93.8	NA
CHOLERA	0.0	8.7	NA
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS	0.9	0.8	NA



NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
GHQ · SCAP

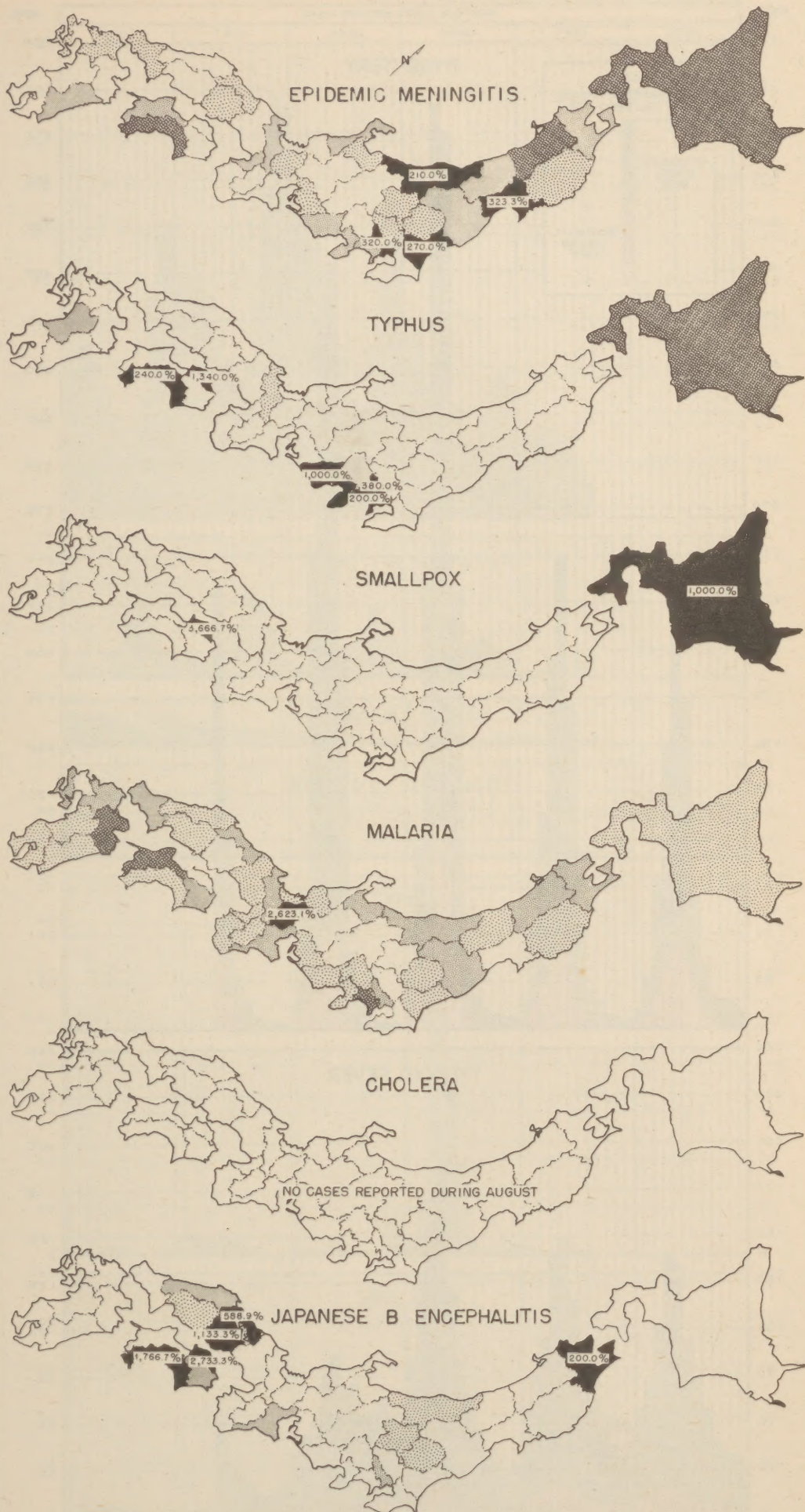
JAPAN · SEP 47

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## ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · AUGUST 1947



NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
GHQ · SCAP

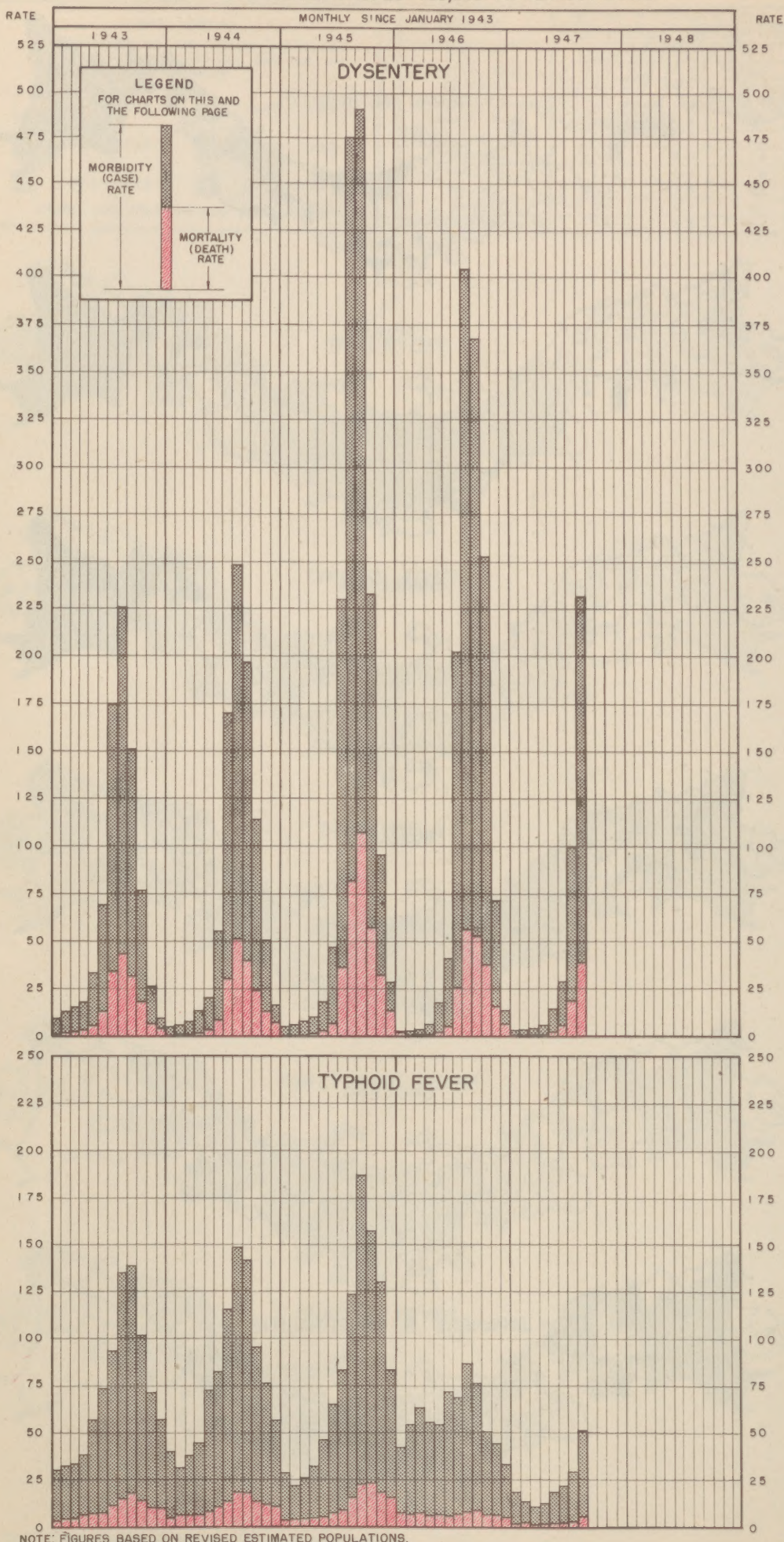
JAPAN · SEP 47

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# EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES /100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE,  
GHQ · SCAP

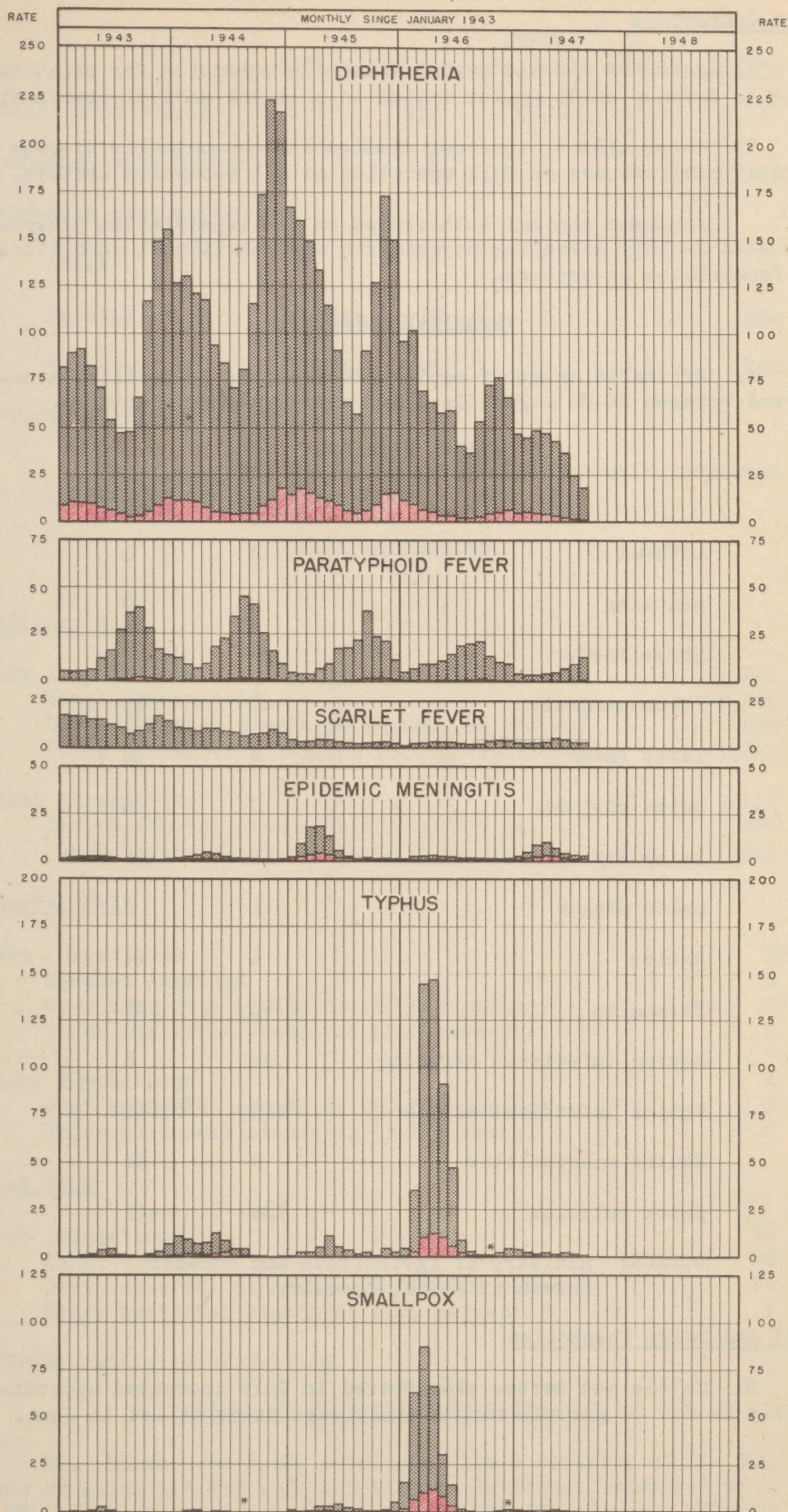
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NUMBER 99A



# EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



\* TYPHUS MORBIDITY RATE FOR OCT 46 WAS 0.6. SMALLPOX MORBIDITY RATE FOR AUG. 44 WAS 0.0 AND FOR DEC. 46 WAS 1.4. THE FATAL CASES WERE REPORTED THE PREVIOUS MONTH.  
NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

GHQ · SCAP

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The rates of all communicable diseases were less than those for the same period last year.

#### Port Quarantine

6. Seven of the 814 German nationals scheduled for repatriation to Germany on 20 August failed to pass the medical examination.

7. Tuberculosis, venereal disease and communicable disease control programs are in full operation at all reception centers.

Japanese medical authorities on the repatriation program are also closely surveying psychiatric and nutritional conditions of repatriates at centers.

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

8. Of the 24 cases of equine encephalitis 13 fatalities occurred between 24-30 August in Kochi and Okayama Prefectures.

#### ANIMAL DISEASES

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Anthrax	3	0
Blackleg	2	0
Brucellosis	0	12
Trichomoniasis	43	21
Texas fever	9	6
Swine cholera	0	3
Swine erysipelas	11	28
Swine plague	1	6
Rabies	4	4
Strangles	93	148
Equine infectious abortion	34	6
Equine infectious anemia	155	141
Equine encephalitis	0	24
Chick pullorum	738	447

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,  
Bureau of Animal Industry.

#### Meat and Dairy Inspection

9. Cattle and horses slaughtered in July increased approximately 29 and 23 percent respectively over those killed in June.



MEAT INSPECTION  
July

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	15,476	912	238	6,359	4,163
Condemned ante mortem	1	0	0	0	6
Condemned post mortem					
Total	6	0	0	0	11
Partial	274	7	0	52	264
Visceral	3,154	57	0	2,583	654

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

There were 497 more samples of ordinary milk inspected in July than in the previous month.

MILK INSPECTION  
July

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	1,341
Samples examined	9,363
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	676
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,441
Plant inspections	4,113
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	288
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,043

Special Milk

Farm inspections	3
Samples examined	5
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant inspections	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	42
Samples examined	52
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	11
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	9

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

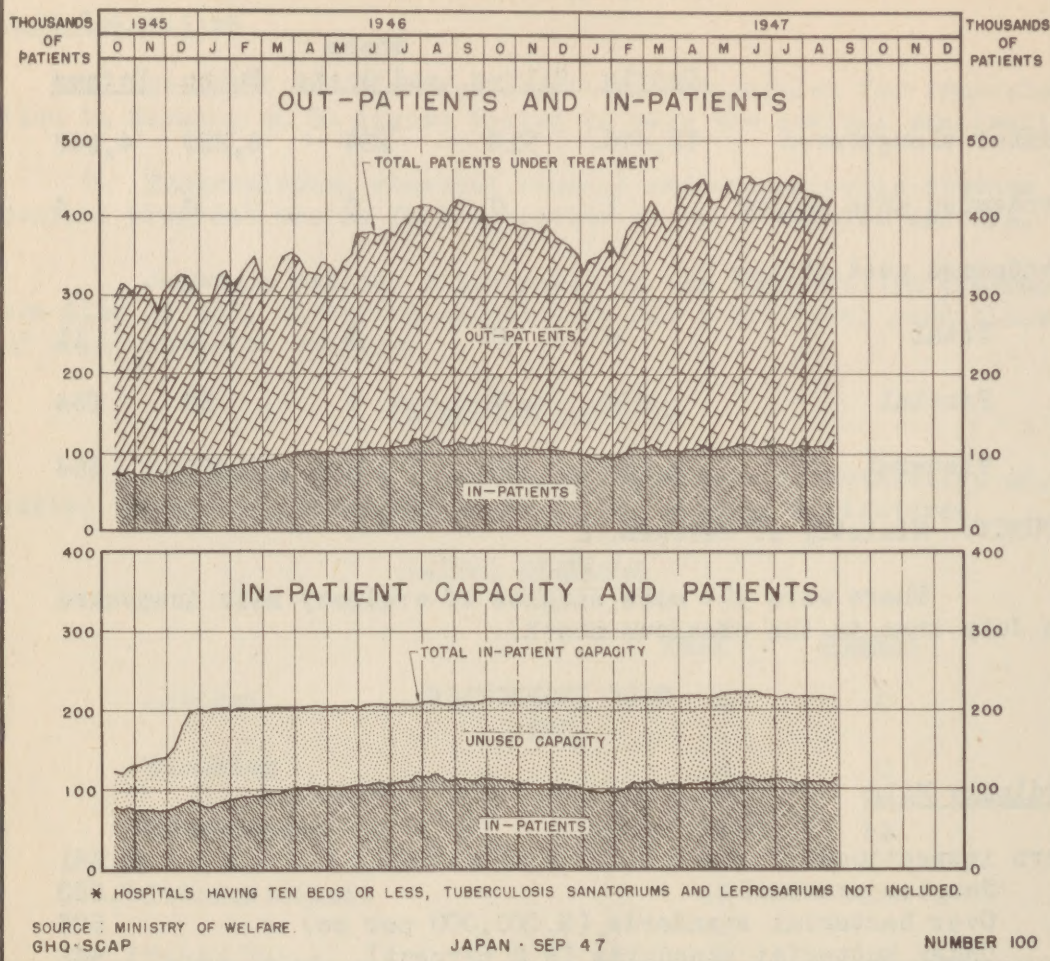
MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

10. There were 3,382 hospitals with a capacity of 214,520 beds of which 114,386 were occupied on 29 August, compared with 3,371 hospitals with a bed capacity of 216,472 of which 110,560 were occupied on 25 July.



# HOSPITAL CAPACITY AND PATIENTS\*

WEEKLY SINCE 12 OCTOBER 1945



11. The Institute of Public Health completed its first post-graduate courses for health officers and medical inspectors on 15 September. Forty persons were graduated from the three-month courses in each class.

## Dental Affairs

12. Nine dentists previously bombed out were re-established in practice in August, bringing the total of rehabilitated practitioners to 4,968.

## Nursing Affairs

13. The National Association of Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses held a 30-day institute in Hokkaido and organizational meetings for prefectural offices in Tokyo, Kochi, Yamanashi and Hokkaido.

## SUPPLY

### Production

14. The value of medical and dental supplies produced in August was ¥ 613,254,160, exceeding the July total by ¥ 157,132,321.

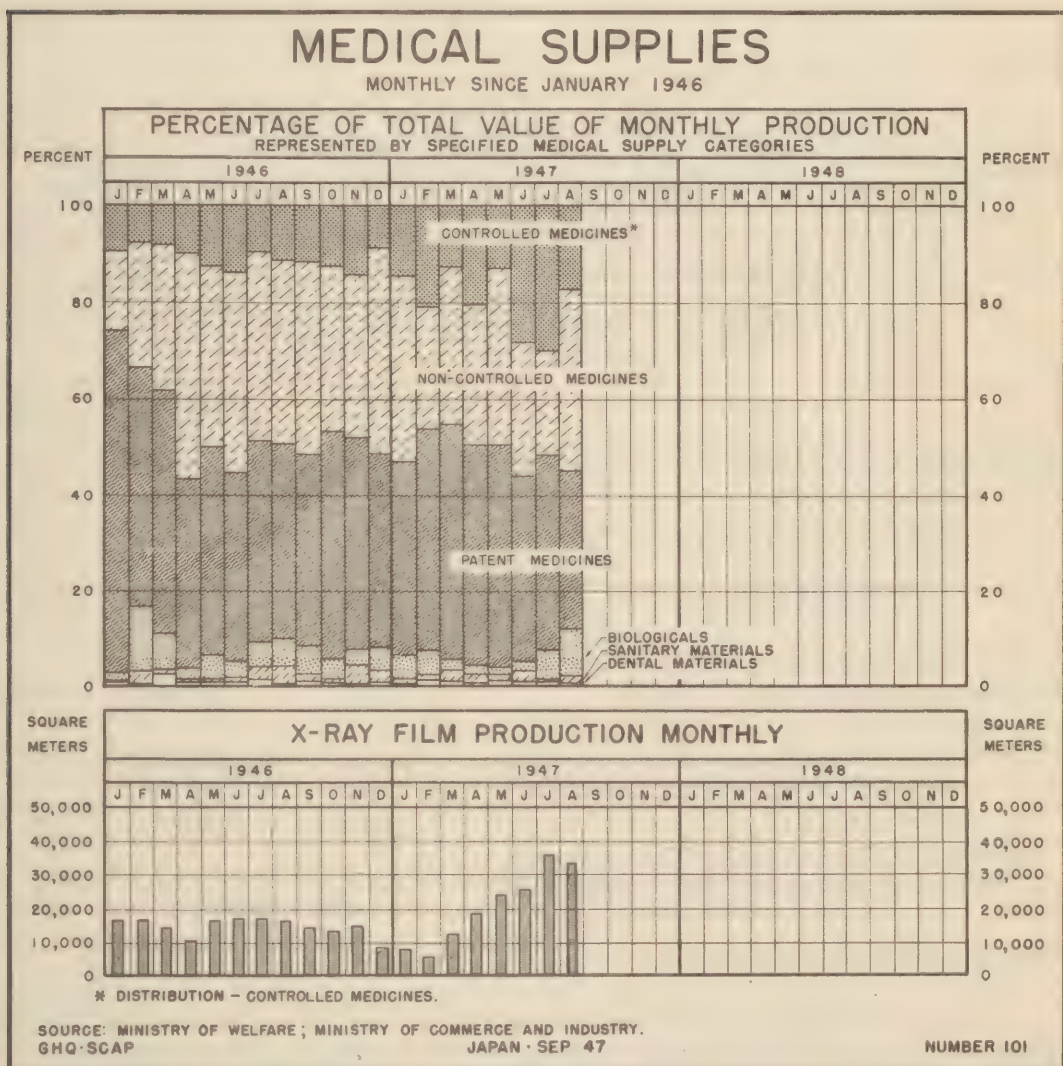


# MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

August  
(yen)

Distribution-controlled medicines	100,657,279
Noncontrolled medicines	222,207,489
Patent medicines	193,920,204
Biologicals	58,597,220
Dental materials	3,632,290
Dental instruments	7,817,101
Sanitary rubber materials	6,074,832
Sanitary materials	8,728,928
Medical instruments	11,618,817

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



15. Production of sulfathiazole in August amounted to 1,721 kilograms, a decrease of 623 kilograms from July. The decline was partially due to nondelivery of coal to manufacturers.

16. Penicillin production increased sharply from 175,290,000 oxford units in July to 292,830,000 oxford units in August as one additional manufacturer adopted the submerged process of production.

17. August production of crude cholera and diphtheria toxoid vaccines increased over the previous month. Finished stocks on hand 31 August were larger than those in July for all biologicals except typhus, smallpox and diphtheria antitoxin serums.



STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS  
(cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in August</u>		<u>On Hand 31 August</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	5,661,510	9,372,560	2,934,400	8,492,520
Typhus	-	11,362	-	6,785,797
Triple typhoid	15,942,900	60,667,600	6,461,300	17,812,950
Smallpox (doses)	-	3,100	15,728,000	1,355,475
Diphtheria antitoxin	-	4,800	-	225,746
Diphtheria toxoid	1,290,000	1,973,000	2,382,200	2,685,245

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

18. August production of rubber sanitary goods was valued at ¥ 6,074,832, an increase of ¥ 1,347,020 over the previous month.

19. With the exception of DDT dusters, production of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment declined in August.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Rat traps, spring type	each	2,000	0
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	5,912	4,868
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	3,051	2,351
DDT dusters	each	14,500	14,850
Sprayers, knapsack type, 3 gallon	each	14,110	7,180
Sprayers, pump type, semiautomatic	each	6,300	900
Sprayers, hand type, 2 quart	each	16,900	4,574
10 percent DDT dust (from American DDT concentrate)	pound	835,190	160,000
10 percent DDT dust (from Japanese DDT concentrate)	pound	336,336	139,444
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	204,712	40,000

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

20. Production of X-ray and electrotherapy machines in August continued at about the July level. Of the 265 machines produced, 36 were ultrashortwave, 2 ultraviolet ray, 2 infrared therapy apparatus and 225 X-ray apparatus.

Output of luminous and intensifying screens increased by 28 units in August.

21. Output of X-ray film fell to 33,783 square meters in August, 2,430 square meters less than July production.

Sufficient stocks of 14 x 17 inch film had been built up to release facilities for making much-needed smaller sizes, production of which increased more than 40 percent in August.



**X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION**  
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	1,490	3,850
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	495	614
8 x 10	2,646	6,306
10 x 12	19,076	26,298
14 x 17	2,766	0
Dental	426	836
35 millimeter (rolls)	54,429	46,602

SOURCE: Photo Sensitized Materials Association.

22. American raw cotton was utilized in the August production of 90,746 pounds of gauze and 83,521 pounds of bandage, gains of about 30 and 177 percent respectively over July production.

23. Absorbent cotton production totaled 552,488 pounds, the largest monthly output to date.

Distribution

24. X-ray and electrotherapy apparatus distributed numbered 233, an 18-percent decrease.

**X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY APPARATUS**

	<u>Distribution</u>	
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
X-ray	179	179
Ultrashortwave	72	50
Ultraviolet ray	8	2
Infrared ray	24	2

25. Sanitary materials distributed in August were valued at ¥ 12,314,124, an increase of ¥ 4,164,227 over July.

26. Sales of former Japanese Army and Navy medicines in August totaled ¥ 6,054,379, an increase of ¥ 2,658,363 over July sales.

27. Sales of controlled medicines amounted to ¥ 109,837,985, an increase of ¥ 10,032,443 over the previous month.

28. Distribution of all sizes of X-ray film except 5 x 7 inches increased in August.



X-RAY FILM DISTRIBUTION  
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
10 x 12	10,363	24,948
8 x 10	697	7,164
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	292	314
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	22	1,342
5 x 7	1,244	80
Dental	364	740
35 millimeter (cans) <u>a/</u>	16,296	93,148

a/ Can contains 3 rolls, 50 exposures each.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

29. Drugs distributed in August were: Mapharsen 4,396 grams; bismuth subsalicylate 137,351 cubic centimeters; sulfathiazole 4,009,380 tablets; santonin 2,000,000 tablets and santonin in powder form 45 kilograms. Of these, the first three represent increased distributions this month.

NARCOTICS

30. Marihuana is being raised for fiber by 34,880 licensed producers cultivating 3,751.02 hectares under close control and surveillance of the Bureau of Narcotics.

31. A bill, amending Ordinance No. 528 of 1923, giving narcotics inspectors the power of arrest, became effective on 27 September.

FLOOD RELIEF

32. A disastrous flood occurred on Honshu on 16 September when several rivers broke their dikes following a severe typhoon.

33. According to Ministry of Welfare reports a total of 1,753,318 persons were affected. There were 1,043 dead, 1,841 injured and 488 missing; 12,751 homes were destroyed and 418,004 flooded.

34. Organizational measures taken to cope with the disaster were: (1) formation of an emergency relief committee headed by the Prime Minister composed of the vice-minister of each ministry plus Japanese Red Cross representatives; (2) designation of the Red Cross as coordinating agency for all private and voluntary relief aid; (3) designation of the Japanese Central Committee of LARA as agent for determination of type and amount of relief supply distribution.

35. Prefectural reserve stocks of food, medical and sanitary supplies, augmented by allotments from national stocks, were rushed to critical areas.

Among items distributed were: water purification materials, including a large purchase of halazone tablets from surplus U. S. Army stocks; cresol; sulfadiazine and sulfathiazole; supplies



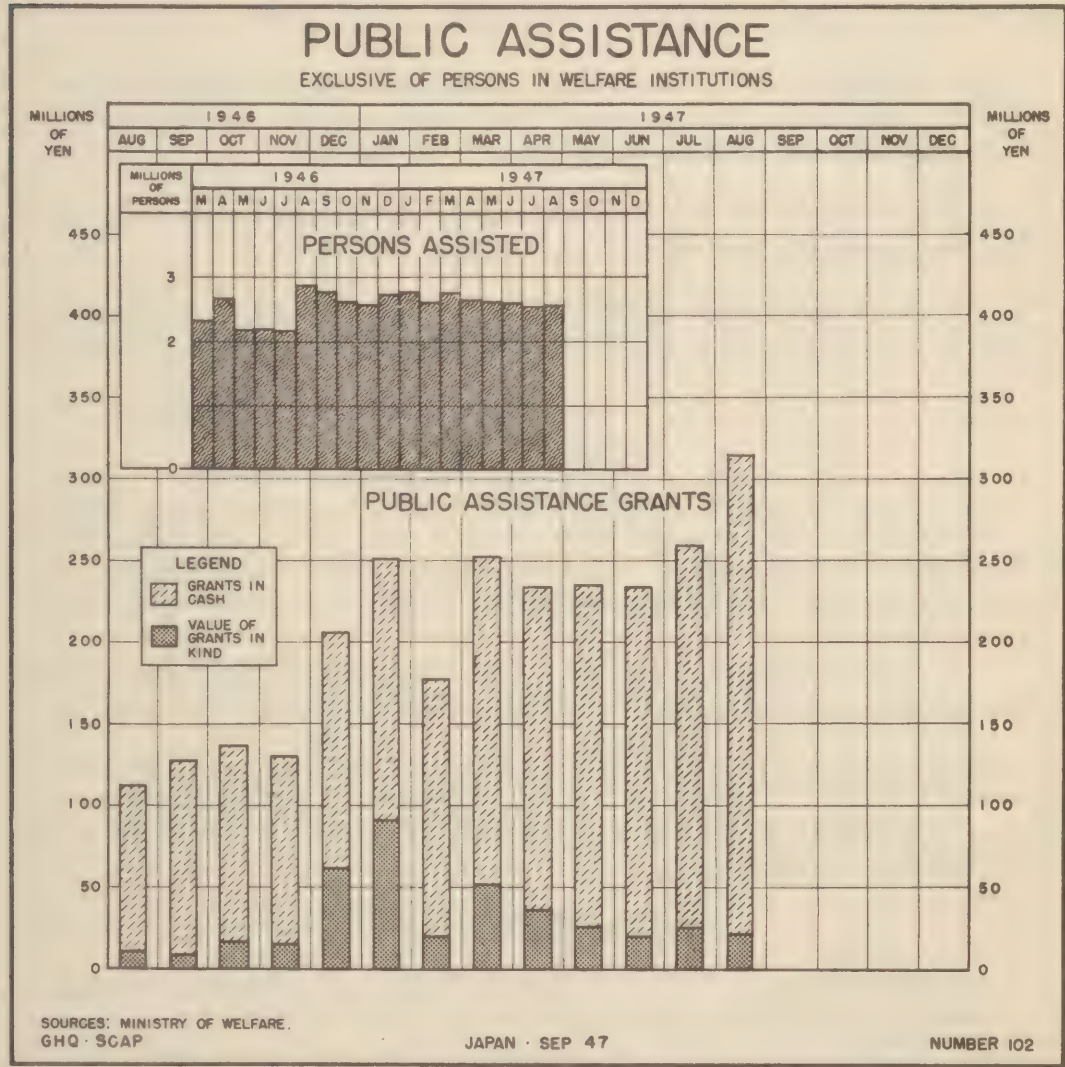
of vaccine, especially typhoid; and insecticide materials and equipment. In addition, 564,000 pieces of women's and children's clothing and blankets were distributed to the eight most seriously affected prefectures.

36. Personnel aiding the sufferers were organized into the following teams: 86 medical, 40 vaccination and case-finding, 18 insect and rodent control, two water purification and one medical supply team. These were under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Welfare.

In addition, the Red Cross dispatched 29 medical aid and recruited 90 rehabilitation teams.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

37. Welfare payments in August were valued at ¥ 293,209,803 compared with ¥ 234,158,053 for July. Assistance in kind fell from ¥ 25,445,029 in July to ¥ 22,127,937 in August. Persons receiving assistance during the month numbered 2,688,891 of whom 146,885 were in institutions.



38. A license allowing distribution of individually donated, standardized gift packages for Japan was issued to the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc., a nonprofit organization subsidized by private relief, religious and benevolent organizations.

39. LARA shipments totaling 153.79 tons of clothing, food-stuffs and medicines arrived in September.



## Nongovernmental Relief Agencies

40. The National Private Welfare Fund Organization was initiated in September with a membership including representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Federation of Laborers' Unions, Christian and Buddhist churches, the Social Work Association and members of the Diet.

Prefectural fund-raising committees were launched during the month by the Organization.

41. The Japanese Red Cross received 50,000 Junior Red Cross gift parcels and 500,000 each of pencils, erasers and pads.

42. Fifteen million sheets of surplus American Red Cross stationery were donated to the Japanese Junior Red Cross to be used in publishing 100,000 copies each of two handbooks, one for teachers and one on international school correspondence.

## SOCIAL SECURITY

43. The previously reported transfer of the Seamen's Insurance Law from the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Welfare to the Ministry of Transportation was rescinded pending further study.

44. Amendments to the Health Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance Laws changing coverage from occupational to nonoccupational disabilities became effective 1 September.

Occupational disabilities are now handled under the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law.

Neither change affects the Welfare Pension Law which continues to cover pensions and permanent disabilities regardless of cause.

## REPATRIATION

45. From 29 August to 2 October 51,256 Japanese were repatriated of whom 42,226 returned from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, 51 from the Phillipines, 47 from the Ryukyus, 212 from China, 108 from South Korea, 6 from Manchuria and 8,606 from Southeast Asia.

During the same period 3,050 repatriates left Japan for Korea and the Ryukyus. See the chart on the following page.

46. On 20 August 796 German nationals left Japan as part of the second phase of repatriation to Germany. Eighteen others (seven sick and 11 attendants) originally scheduled for this shipment remained in Japan.

## VITAL STATISTICS

47. The Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare, reports the following vital statistics for July: births 230,086, deaths 97,663, stillbirths 10,588, marriages 73,945 and divorces 6,304. All figures with the exception of marriages show increases over June figures.

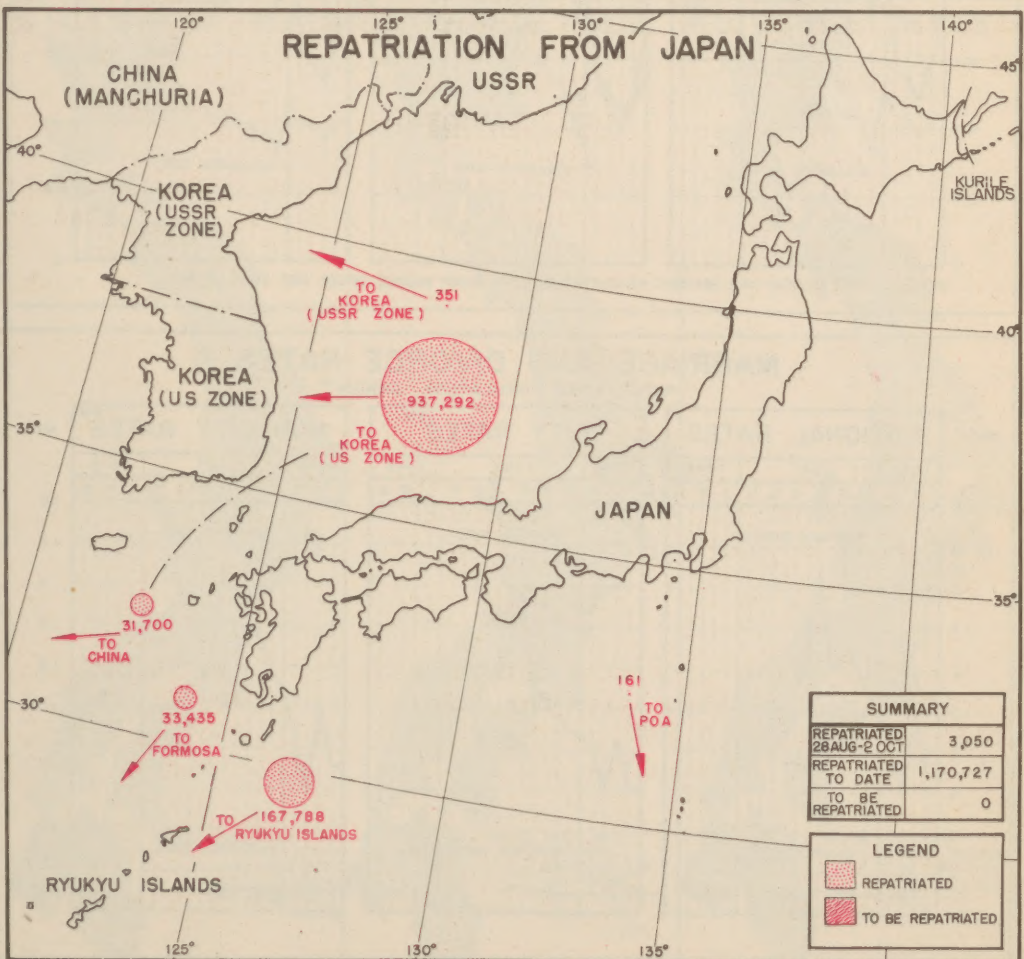
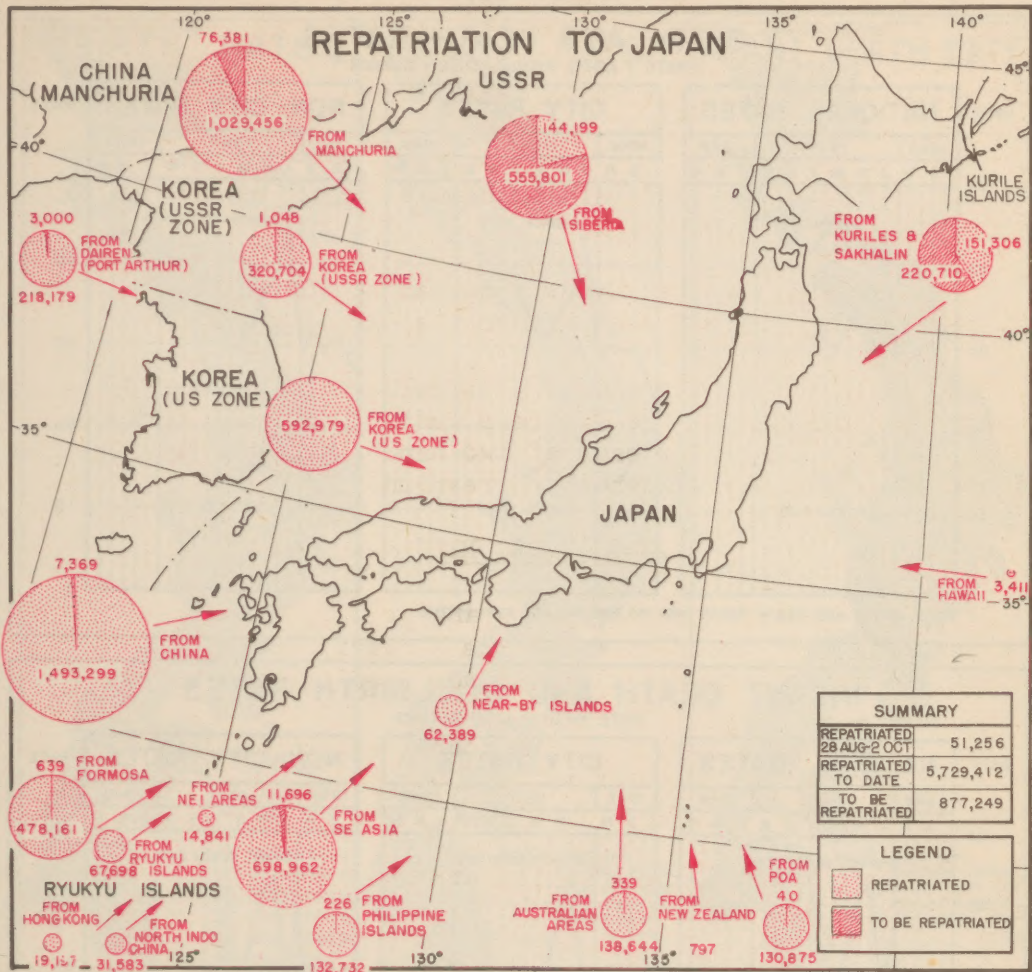
48. The current infant death rate, 71.9 per 1,000 live births, was the lowest ever recorded for July, always a dangerous month for babies.

49. The population of Japan rose from 72,454,750 in November



# REPATRIATION

STATUS ON 2 OCTOBER 1947



SOURCE: SCAP,  
GHQ-SCAP

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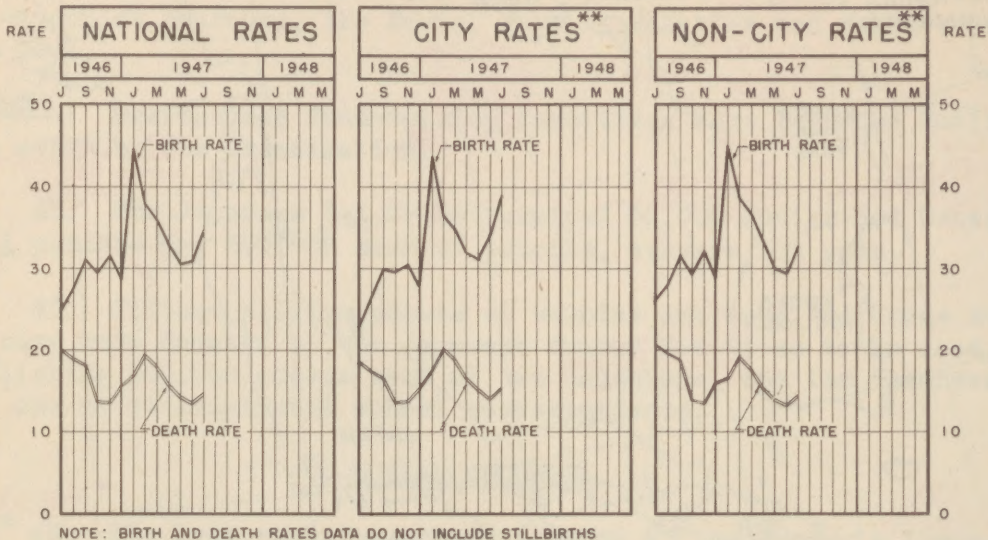


# VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

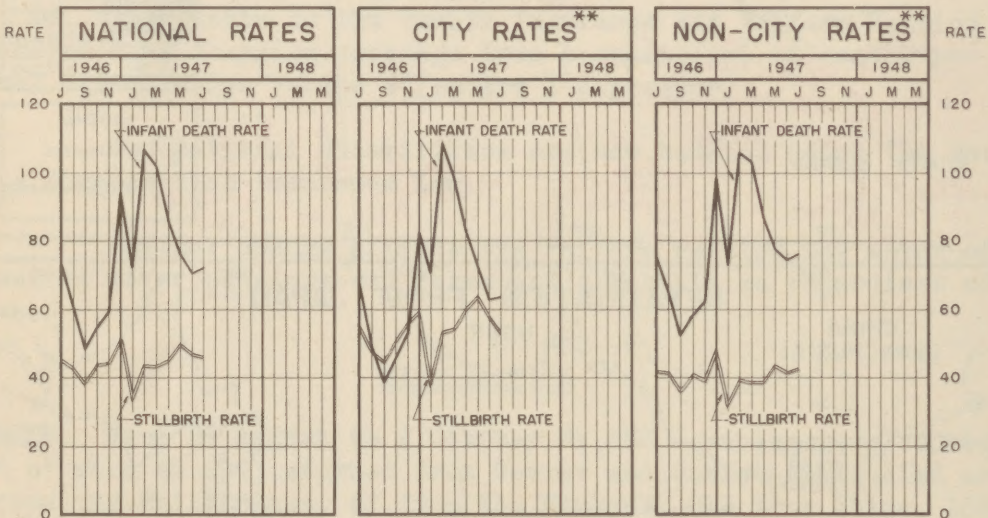
## BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM \*



## INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

RATE / 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM \*



\* BASED ON 1 JULY 1946 AND 1 JULY 1947 POPULATION.  
 \*\* CITIES (SHI) ARE POLITICAL UNITS DEFINED UNDER JAPANESE LAW AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE ALL CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 30,000 POPULATION.  
 SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.  
 GHQ · SCAP

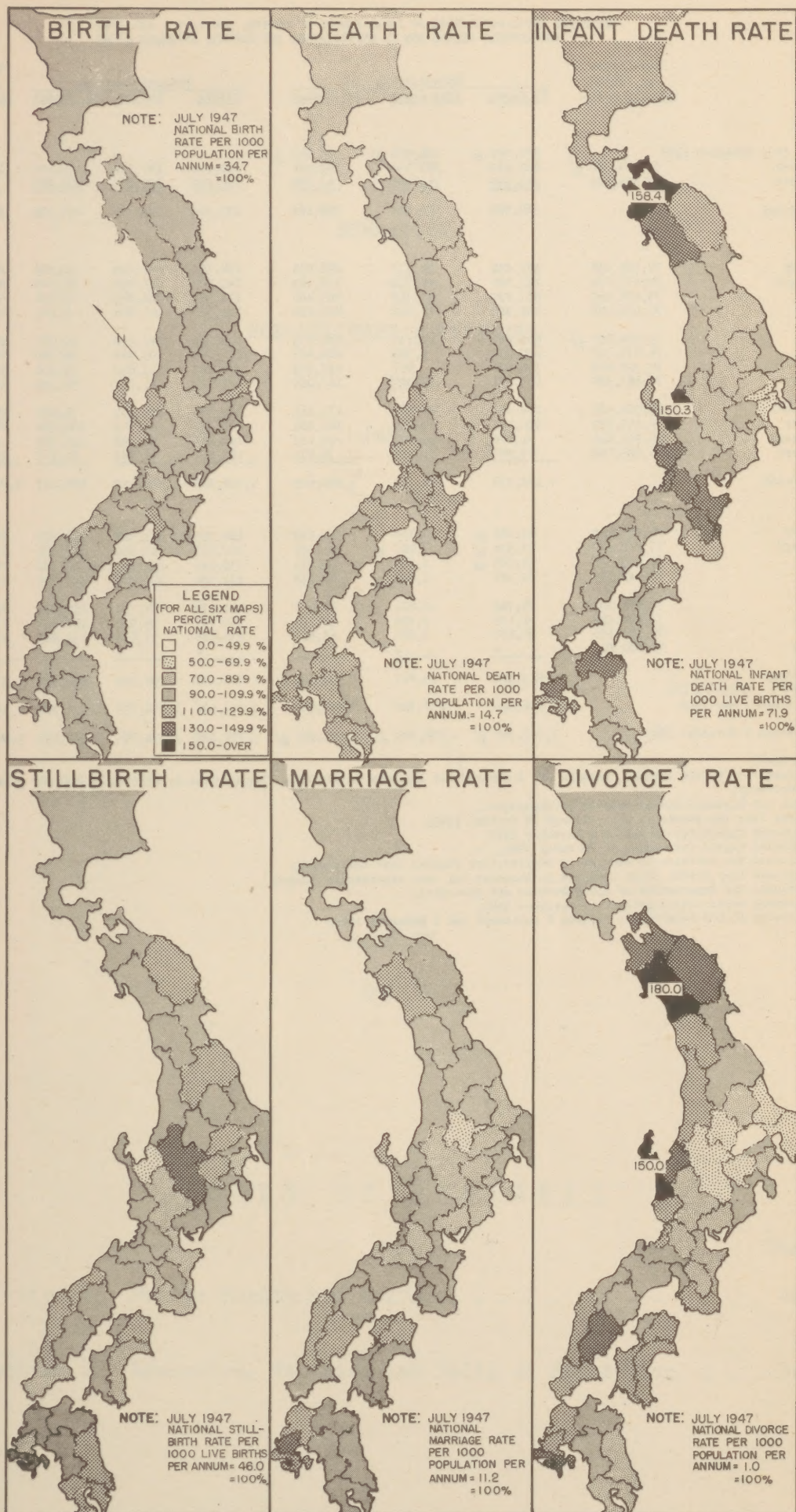
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# PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

JULY 1947



NOTE: BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES ARE PER ANNUM RATES PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION AS OF 1 JULY 1947. INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN THE SAME MONTH.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.  
GHQ-SCAP

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1945 to 78,220,840 at the end of July 1947, based on revised figures of and calculations from the April 1946 census.

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF JAPAN PROPER BY MONTHS, NOV 1945 - AUG 1947  
AND MONTHLY CHANGE DUE TO REPATRIATION AND NATURAL INCREASE a/ b/

	Population at Begin- ning of Month	Repatriation			Natural Increase			Total Net Increase c/
		To Japan	From Japan	Net Change	Births	Deaths	Net Change	
1945								
Prior to 1 November 1945	-	272,508 a/	186,900 a/	85,608 a/	-	-	-	85,608
November	72,454,750 e/	420,872	277,568	143,304	118,021	147,546	-29,525	113,779
December	72,568,529	231,209	190,055	41,154	115,022	139,267	-24,245	16,909
Total		924,589	654,523	270,066	233,043	286,813	-53,770	216,296
1946								
January	72,585,438	355,838	99,807	256,031	154,302	121,493	32,809	288,840
February	72,874,278	272,860	96,718	176,142	140,101	114,052	26,049	202,191
March	73,076,469	567,228	63,768	503,460	136,375	126,849	9,526	512,986
April	73,589,455	459,985	34,461	425,524	121,785	112,764	9,021	434,545
May	74,024,000 f/	667,469	22,734	644,735	123,692	112,720	10,972	655,707
June	74,679,707	620,895	6,396	614,499	134,564	105,824	28,740	643,239
July	75,322,946	328,209	937	327,272	160,738	127,632	33,106	360,378
August	75,683,324	191,599	24,519	167,080	175,423	121,264	54,159	221,239
September	75,904,563	204,823	33,662	171,161	192,171	112,342	79,829	250,990
October	76,155,553	390,490	47,629	342,861	188,738	87,742	100,996	443,857
November	76,599,410	21,478	46,589	-25,111	194,891	84,028	110,863	85,752
December	76,685,162	97,860	20,889	76,971	183,029	99,882	83,147	160,118
Total		4,178,734	498,109	3,680,625	1,905,809	1,326,592	579,217	4,259,842
1947								
January	76,845,280	61,088 g/	1,159	59,929	294,363 h/	111,362	183,001	242,930
February	77,088,210	83,939 g/	3,007 i/	80,932	227,260	116,610	110,650	191,582
March	77,279,792	90,085 g/	1,266	88,819	238,616	119,145	119,471	208,290
April	77,488,082	62,327	1,489	60,838	211,188	100,308	110,880	171,718
May	77,659,800	89,702	2,011	87,691	201,070	94,332	106,738	194,429
June	77,854,229	61,170	2,396	58,774	197,747	85,920	111,827	170,601
July	78,024,830	65,672	2,085	63,587	230,086	97,663	132,423	196,010
August	78,220,840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		513,983	13,413	500,570	1,600,330	725,340	874,990	1,375,560
Total since 1 May 1946		3,036,806	216,768	2,820,038	2,953,576	1,576,774	1,376,802	4,196,840
Total since 1 November 1945		5,617,306 j/	1,166,045 j/	4,451,261 j/	3,739,182	2,338,745	1,400,437	5,851,698 k/

a/ Revised.

b/ Allows for 510,000 Chinese, Koreans and Formosans not included in previous figures plus an additional 400,000 underestimated previously.

c/ Does not include illegal entries or departures.

d/ Total from the surrender date through 28 October 1945.

e/ Adjusted figure for census of 1 November 1945.

f/ Adjusted figure for census of 26 April 1946.

g/ Adjusted for revision of cumulative repatriation figures over the period.

h/ Includes many births which occurred in December but were reported in January.

i/ Includes the deportation of 1,069 Germans and Austrians.

j/ Includes repatriation prior to 1 November 1945.

k/ Includes 85,608 repatriates between 2 September and 1 November 1945.